

## SPHAERIDINI INHABITING BOREAL AMERICA.

BY FRED WINTERS, Santa Barbara, Calif.

*Dactylosternum abdominale* Fabr.,<sup>1</sup> a species recorded by Dr. Horn from Florida and Carolina, was kindly compared by Mr. Henry Dietrich with specimens from the collection of Mr. Charles Schaeffer. He found my specimens from Santa Barbara to agree with those from Alabama. My specimens were taken in decaying vegetable matter in company with *Cercyon haemorrhoidalis* Fabr. and *Cryptopleuron americanum* Horn, all new records for our California fauna.

*Heteryon luniger* Mann.,<sup>2</sup> a species recorded by Dr. Horn, has thus far been given as *Cercyon*. This is Dr. Sharp's original description:

"Although the characters of the obscure little insect for which I propose this name are somewhat anomalous, there can, I think, be no doubt that it should be placed at the commencement of the *Cercyon* group of genera. It has the appearance of a small *Dactylosternum*, but the exerted labrum and the peculiar armature of the mesosternum are more like what we find in the Hydrobiini. The mesosternum has in the middle an elongate but very slightly elevated longitudinal carina; and in front of it a slightly more prominent angle; this is similar to what exists in the genus *Berosus*, except that the development is less. The two individuals examined have been in a very dirty condition; but I am pretty certainly right as to the structure of the tarsi, although I am not very sure as to the number of the intermediate joints of the antennae; this, however, is unimportant, the formation of these organs being quite of the *Dactylosternum* type, with rather more compact club."

This species looks very much like a depressed *Dactylosternum*, has the 5th segment *not* carinated. The mesosternum is as described by Dr. Sharp, lineate, not broadened at its upper surface, and the antennae are 9-jointed.

*Cercyon* (*Paracercyon* Seidl)  *analis* Payk.—This species can be easily separated because it has a narrow opening in the mesosternum to correspond with a sharp angular extension of the mesosternum. This species is represented in Dr. Horn's collection, but has so far been overlooked. It appears to be an introduced species from

<sup>1</sup> Horn, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., 1890.

<sup>2</sup> Blackwelder, Pan-Pacific Ent., 1931, p. 23.

Europe, common in Ardsley-on-Hudson, and in Secaucus, N. J., in decomposed vegetation.

*Cercyon analis*, referred to by Dr. Fall, is a new species, extending from the East to Vancouver, Canada, which I take great pleasure in renaming **Cercyon falli** Winters, nom. nov. Dr. Fall did a great deal to put order in the genus *Cercyon*. The record of *Cercyon falli* from Vancouver is from an identification by Dr. Fall, and must be right; the meso- and metathorax are as described in Dr. Horn's Table U-9. *Cercyon quisquilius* Linn. has been recorded from Virginia to California. *Cercyon pratextatus* Say, a species common in detritus has also been found by Hugh B. Leech in Vancouver, and by myself near Riverside, Calif.

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**Fluorescence in Ephemeroid Larvae.**—The gills of certain ephemeroid larvae *fluoresce* in ultraviolet light. In a room absolutely without visible light this peculiarity is very striking. Only the gills are visible under such conditions.—CYRIL E. ABBOTT, Independence, Iowa.